

BISMARCK BREAKS SILENCE.

The Ex-Chancellor Freely Expresses His Views in an Interview.

NO FEAR FOR THE FIRST OF MAY.

Socialists Should Be Allowed to Make Their Demonstration, But the Law Should Be Enforced at Any Cost.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, April 26.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—If there is one subject in the domestic economy of Germany that Prince Bismarck has made himself master of the socialist question is that one. His highness was asked for an expression of opinion in regard to the demonstration on May day.

"The first requisite in government is energy, not to be a time-server, not to sacrifice the future to an arrangement of convenience purely temporary. The government should be steadfast. The firmness, indeed ferocity, of the ruling power is the guarantee of peace, both abroad and at home. The government always ready to yield to the majority, either local, temporary, parliamentary or riotous, which keeps up its authority by concessions, each one of which paves the way for new concessions, is in no way strong."

"No, May is no longer an enemy, as he who names the day for assault. It is not to be dreaded. It is a sham fight, a show of strength like those of the Salvation army, the success or failure of which will depend largely on the weather. There is little danger of a conflict, but whether there will be or will not depend on the tact displayed by the authorities. Preventive measures owe most of their success to the fact that the demonstrators, who are rarely leaders of men or statesmen, so that their measures are sometimes troublesome instead of useful. However, I do not expect trouble. May 1 will cause me no loss of sleep."

"His highness looks strong and well, and was in a cheerful humor. He spoke English very rapidly, but of the causes which led to his retirement he declined to speak. To give the despatches of the manifestos, and the daily life of the ex-chancellor would be repeating what has been published hundreds of times, and as several American correspondents from other papers tried to get an interview with Prince Bismarck and in vain, he will probably shortly read a good deal of fake matter descriptive of Friedrichsruhe and the surrounding scenery from his pen, but no interview."

Other Leaders Express Opinions.

BERLIN, April 26.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—The Kaiser, while he disapproves of the demonstration, he declined to take the matter very coolly. He does not think it advisable to interfere anyway. He thinks it wise to let the demonstration take place, and let the outcome be the guide for action in the future. No special measures will be taken to preserve order nor will troops be confined to the barracks in the city. However, where 20,000 men can be brought together by the beat of a drum any time within an hour, extraordinary measures are certainly necessary.

Count Walderssee received your correspondent at the general staff building just before he left for Bremen. He wore an undress frock coat of his own regiment, the Thirteenth "Lancers."

"As far as I myself am concerned," said the chief, "I am a mere spectator. I believe in allowing the workmen their will in the matter of demonstrating on May day. I also believe, favor allowing every employer to choose his workmen under all circumstances, even if he goes to the length of saying: 'Take part in the demonstration if you please, but if you do you are discharged.' Men in active service in the army will on no account be allowed to take part in the demonstration. If scenes of violence occur, the authorities will interfere with all the force at their disposal for the protection of peaceable citizens."

"There is, however, a humorous side to the matter," added the chief, with a merry gleam in his eye. "If all the workmen turn out the kellers must turn out too, and if there are no kellers there can be no beer. Without beer, where would the enthusiasm come from?"

Your correspondent called on a socialist editor, who shall be obviated reasons, be nameless. He said that in Berlin, at any rate, the manifestation would not take the character of a procession, as this means of expressing opinion is abhorrent to German and especially Prussian minds. What was aimed at was to show the bourgeoisie that the socialists were in earnest and to make the demonstration in favor of the eight-hour day so imposing as to force the rulers to consider the eight-hour law. There would be a great many little open-air meetings, weather permitting, all around Berlin, especially in the Krouenwald. Many speakers were already designated to address them. They did not include any famous socialist deputies such as Bebel and Singer, who were expelled and could only be in Berlin when the relative was in session, which would not be till nearly a week after the demonstration.

"I do not expect any conflict with the authorities," said the editor. "There will be practically a two days' holiday. The day of atonement, April 30, is a legal religious holiday in Prussia. May 1 was the great national heathen holiday of the ancient Germans, and it is a curious coincidence that now the pioneers of good and evil are opposed to each other at this period in real flesh and blood. Of course there is a difference of opinion as to who are the saints and who the sinners."

A News-gathering Scheme.

CHICAGO, April 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A novel scheme of Chicago news-gathering has been devised by the mutual benefit developed today in the incorporation at the state capital of the "City Press Association of Chicago." Its object is stated to be to procure suburban news for the Chicago papers. Capital stock, \$1,000; incorporators, Victor F. Lawson of the News, James W. Scott of the Herald, H. J. Huiskamp of the Times, William Penn Nixon of the Inter-Ocean, Washington Hesla of the Star, William K. Sullivan of the Journal and R. W. Patterson, jr., of the Tribune.

The Delagoa Bay Matter.

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The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity: Fair weather. For Nebraska, Iowa and Southern Dakota: Fair, warmer, southerly winds.

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Although it is expected in official circles that the day will pass over quietly, every precaution will be taken for the prompt suppression of disorder. The troops will be kept within their barracks in order to avoid collision with those taking part in the celebrations, but they are to be ready if required. The socialist leaders here continue to influence the men against the suspension of work. Bebel, Liebknecht and Singer, through the central committee of the party, are actively operating to prevent the manifestations. Nothing like a unanimous demonstration throughout Germany is now possible. Large numbers of men are found everywhere who differ with those desiring to make demonstrations. The tendency among the workmen in Berlin is to work half a day in May.

The labor agitation, apart from May day, becomes more and more threatening. Papers opposed to the social reforms of the emperor point to the growth of excitement among the workmen since the publication of the imperial rescripts. As the moment for the emperor's journey to Bremen approached the employees on the railway on which he was to travel struck for higher wages. Men from other lines had to work the trains.

The strikes that have taken place here this week include the shoemakers, stonemasons, cooper, sawmakers, furniture polishers, trimmen, boxmakers, tinsmiths, locksmiths, printers, machinists, cooperists, and makers of minor trades. Reports from Frankfurt, Breslau, Elberfeld and Hamburg show the strike mania universal. An ominous feature of the shoemakers' strike here has been the issue of a violent manifesto in which the existing social order is denounced. The emperor's rescripts are attacked as useless. The workmen, as the dominant force, the manifesto says, ought to organize and renovate society. All the beer houses and restaurants having space been engaged for celebrations on the evening of May 1, at which the police, if the socialist law is enforced, will be kept lively.

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There were more flags than usual on the pier and they were thrown to the breeze in honor of Stanley. As the vessel was being brought alongside the pier every eye was gazing with delight and admiration at the little party of men on the upper deck. "When Stanley?" was an exclamation heard on all sides. Just before the landing stage was rigged a broad smile was observed on the handsome face of Captain Nelson. He smiled because on seeing the assemblage ashore Stanley had dived under cover. From his shelter the African explorer was compelled to come forth to meet the mayor of Dover, who presented an address of welcome. As Stanley appeared he was greeted by hearty cheers from the shore. He lifted his hat many times in response and then turned to respond to the welcome of Dover's mayor, which was a very warm though a brief one. Stanley made an appropriate answer in a few words and having shaken hands with the mayor turned to a deputation of five of the Emu Bay relief committee who had boarded the steamer after a frightful struggle with the crowd. The latter had massed itself in front of the landing stage expected to get Stanley and his party from the steamer to the train, a distance of 100 yards, and it looked for a time almost impossible, but was accomplished finally, Stanley reaching the train, looking thoroughly fagged out. He was so closely hemmed in by the crowd on his way to the train that he could not lift his hat in answer to the cheers that were given for him.

Once aboard the train for London there was comparative peace for him for a few moments and the tired look on his face grew less marked. The trip from Ostend to Dover had been thoroughly enjoyed and all of Stanley's companions looked in first-rate health and spirits. He was accompanied by Captain Nelson, Dr. Parke, Mr. Johnson, Lieutenant Stairs, Mr. Wilson and Sir William Mackintosh.

Upon landing Stanley's short and rather spare form was enveloped in a shaggy top coat that reached almost to his heels. This he laid aside in the train. His hair is so white that the wig of Dover's town clerk looked dirty gray in comparison. His moustache is also snowy white. His face is tanned and, considering his career, has wonderfully few lines in it. He obtained but a little rest during the first hour of the journey to London. Everybody wanted to shake hands with him and if possible get a few words out of him. He shook hands with all who expressed such a desire, but could only be induced to speak by those who had met him before and were reasonably well known to him. Sir Francis Devinton chatted with him for five minutes and was looked upon by the crowd as always the center of attention. He was always the center of attention. He was always the center of attention.

Marston, the publisher of his forthcoming book, drove this air away for a few minutes and General New, United States consul general, did a little of the same work. When everybody around the train had talked to or looked at Stanley, everybody wanted to talk to or look at his companions. Captain Nelson was always the center of an animated group. He is an intense admirer of Stanley, though the same may be said of all the men who accompanied him in his trip across the dark continent. Captain Nelson attributes much of Stanley's wonderful success as an explorer and leader to the faculty he possesses of filling those who come in contact with him with unlimited faith in his own plans.

On many occasions when every one else with Stanley failed to find a way out of a difficulty that seemed unsurmountable, Stanley would issue his orders as composedly as if he was ordering breakfast, and it was always found possible to carry out these orders and they always resulted as desired. Colonel Gourard, Edison's European agent, said he had something in his possession of interest to Stanley. It was a photograph which contained messages from friends and old acquaintances and many prominent men in the United States, and that when Stanley had a few hours to spare he would be asked to listen to this photograph in the presence of a few English friends.

Stanley and his companions carried yellow roses in their coats. It is supposed that these might have been presented by the queen of the Belgians, as she is very fond of yellow Marechal Niel roses, but it was discovered that the roses had been presented on board the steamer on the way from Ostend.

Though the train made only a single stop between Dover and Victoria, at many stations there were crowds who displayed great anxiety to catch a glimpse of Stanley. Many houses along the route were decorated in his honor, and though the journey may have seemed a long one to Stanley, it was short enough to everyone else aboard the train.

To the Herald correspondent Stanley said his time for weeks was disposed of—every hour of it. "In fact," he added, "I leave for Sandringham tonight on a visit to the prince of Wales."

There was a far larger crowd in London to welcome Stanley than there had been at Dover, but as the police arrangements were perfect he suffered no inconvenience. The moment he appeared on the platform he was cheered and as he took his seat in the open carriage of Lady Burdette-Coutts, and he felt constrained to stand up and bow many times to show his appreciation of the splendid welcome given him. He drove from the station accompanied by Lady Burdette-Coutts and met with something very much like an ovation from the immense crowds that lined every thoroughfare in the vicinity of Victoria station. He hopes to get

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